THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. BAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily mail, by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, or no business is done. Such terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c. address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or he will be held responsible until it is until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Post-Masters will please examine Notes, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible, when inclosing money to this office, and if they are not current where they can be procured, to advise us of the fact by mail or Letter. The present Republican issue is strongly against the Postoffice Authorities holding us responsible, as publishers are obliged to receive letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1873. NO. 170.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

House Getting Ready for Adjournment—The Congressional Apportionment—Minority Bill Reported by Senator White—Another Batch of Vetoes from the Governor.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 28, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Luzerne members were sworn in.

Some two hours were occupied by the Speaker in simply reading the titles of bills reported from committees.

An act was read, originating in committee, establishing an Emigrant Commission in Pittsburgh.

The oil men could not get in their bill this forenoon. The hurry which usually attends the close of each session has now seized them, and each member is frantic when occasion occurs to have his bill considered and passed. Over one thousand bills are yet to be acted on.

SENATE.

The following petitions were presented: From the Young Men's Christian Association for the suppression of immoral literature; one against the repeal of free railroad law; and one for the appointment of an oil inspector.

Two act regulating the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth was passed.

Bills were reported as follows:

Relating to license fees of auctioneers.

To pay Bates, State Historian, more money.

Joint resolution to revise the several laws.

To secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from danger of gunpowder.

Twenty-third section was reported negatively.

The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. White, from the minority of the Apportionment committee, reported a bill which gives the Democrats ten districts and the Republicans seventeen. Upon the consideration of the bill he offered its report as an amendment, and the bill was laid over to be called up next week. The following are some of the changes in the Western districts, as proposed by Mr. White: Westmoreland, Indiana and Jefferson a District, called White's District; Fayette, Greene and Washington; Beaver, Butler, Armstrong and Clarion. White's bill will hardly pass.

Still the Vetoes Come.

The Governor sent to the Senate another batch of vetoes as follows: Schuylkill Manufacturing Company, for the same reasons as Keystone Iron Company; Central Market, Allegheny, for the reason that the course have power; act of 1872, City Life Insurance Company has banking privileges, and the other privileges asked for the Court can grant; Miners' Trust Company, Scranton, and Lancaster Insurance Company, court had power.

Mr. Boman had the name of Hon. R. E. Ewing, of Washington, inserted as one of the Centennial Commissioners in the bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 27, 1873.

The House to-day postponed the adjournment resolution until next Thursday. This destroys all hope of adjournment before April 10. The object of the House in this postponement is to secure the whole matter in its own hands. The Apportionment and Appropriation bills go through, and all other important legislation is disposed of, the House, next week, will take up and pass the resolution for adjournment on April 10; and if not, then a later day will be named.

Both houses are working hard, holding two and three sessions a day. The Senate, on Wednesday, held three sessions, from ten to one, from three to six, and from seven to eleven—ten hours in all. The morning session was devoted to miscellaneous business, the afternoon to McClure's bill to change the Registry law in Philadelphia, and the evening to the Centennial. Among the routine bills which occupied the morning was one which has proved very exciting to the parties interested—that to organize the city of Scranton. The Luzerne district is represented by two Democrats, and hence any attempt to reform the city government of Scranton has been met by them with determined opposition. Scranton was the scene of the outrageous Democratic frauds of last fall (similar frauds running through several previous years), and the city was so organized that it was impossible to do *there* for any change for the better. The best way, it was thought, was to reorganize the city entirely, break up the corrupt Democratic nests by re-dividing the city into wards with new boundaries, and appoint a Commission to govern the city until the people could hold a fair election. Accordingly, Mr. Fitch, of Susquehanna, introduced a bill for that purpose, which, after various postponements, came up on Wednesday, on second reading. It was fought inch by inch, the Democrats stubbornly contesting against the new charter, and the Republicans for it. To-day came up on third reading, and the final passage, and, after several abortive efforts to amend it, the bill went through, 17 to 14.

Mr. McClure's bill, after having been postponed three times, came up finally at the afternoon session yesterday. The Republican Senators, at a caucus the previous evening, had agreed upon a substitute for it, prepared by Senator Alexander, and this was offered in Committee of the Whole and carried. When the committee rose and reported the bill as amended, the report had been agreed to, Mr. Connell, the Democratic leader, in charge of the bill, decided that a motion to go into committee to strike out an amendment, just inserted, was not in order. Mr. McClure then moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee was agreed to, which was lost, 14 to 16, and the bill then passed, 17 to 14. But not without after scenes and excited debate. The Senator from the Fourth district seemed to feel his defeat keenly, and the result was one which he did not anticipate. He blamed it all on King Caucus, of course; but it seemed rather odd to hear the Democratic leader of a join in this cry against Caucus. Two years ago, when the Democrats had the Senate, the Senator from Erie was not so inimical to Caucus. No Democratic Senator, not even Buckalew, would agree to vote with the Republicans for anything without consulting the oracle of the Democratic caucus. But then, it makes considerable difference whose ox gets gored.

The Centennial bill occupied the evening session, and was the occasion of the most interesting debate we have yet had. The House bill appropriated $200,000 and taxed every street railway company in the State three per cent. on its gross receipts to raise the needed revenue to meet the appropriation. The Finance Committee of the Senate struck out the House bill altogether and substituted a new bill, differing from it materially, but appropriating the same sum. To this came on last night, Mr. McClure offered a new bill as a substitute, appropriating $1,000,000, and taxing the street railways of Philadelphia three per cent. on their gross receipts, for four years, the revenue from this source to go into the State Treasury, and to be paid back to the Centennial Commission and deducted from the million appropriated by the bill. Mr. McClure estimates that this tax will yield $600,000 leaving the State to pay only $200,000; but in order to make that sure, Mr. McClure offered an amendment that none of the money should be paid out of the Sinking Fund, and that not a dollar more than $250,000 be paid out of the State Treasury to this purpose. This was adopted, by general consent, and then finished, the bill was ordered to a third reading by acclamation. Speeches were made against it by Messrs. McKinley, Hopkins, Connell and Graham, but on the final passage of the bill the yeas were 21, nays 7, showing that the opposition to it had dwindled into comparative nothingness. Originally, the plan was to tax the street railroads three per cent. for the benefit of the Exposition, and to ask the state for a million in addition. A bill to impose this tax on the street railways accordingly passed the Senate, early in the session; but the general hostility to the million scheme was so great that it was abandoned, and the two schemes combined, thus securing the Centennial only $200,000 altogether, instead of $1,800,000 as was at first contemplated. All of the Senate bills were passed over any circumstances, whether the tax on the street roads is collected or not, and that is getting off $250,000 better than I ever expected.

The House, this morning, promptly concurred in the amendment made by the Senate, by a vote of 55 to 52, and the bill was sent to the Governor. As the Governor had previously examined it, he signed it shortly after its passage, and the Centennials went back to Philadelphia rejoicing. This time they brought no cold victuals along and fared better, in consequence, than on a former occasion.

A bill introduced a few days ago passed to third reading in the Senate, and will pass finally to-morrow. It which introduces the novel feature of providing that Judges who have been or may be hereafter worn out in the State service, if they have served for a period over sixty years of age, who has served a full term of fifteen years in the Supreme Court, or two full terms of twenty years in the other courts, shall, if already retired or hereafter retiring, receive annually during their lifetime the half of the amount of the salary paid them during the last year of their respective terms. This is a good bill, and is based on the right principle. It has been taken away from its practice, put on the bench and kept there until he is sixty, is poorly able to go back to his profession and build up a new practice, and in nine cases in ten the case with most of them, they are broken in health and are too infirm for active labor.

SPECIAL.

PUBLIC EXECUTION.

A Negro Murderer Hung near Louisville—Confession on the Brink of Eternity.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 28.—The negro Thomas Smith was hung to-day for killing Joseph Braden in May, 1871, twelve miles below the city. He persisted in asserting his innocence, even in prayers on the scaffold, until told to take a stand under the trap, when he gave way, and confessed his guilt. The execution took place in the open commons south of the city. Probably seven thousand people were present. His neck was broken by the fall of thirty inches. He did not struggle much, and convulsive movements ceased in four minutes. Death ensued in six minutes, and the body was cut down at the end of twenty minutes. The sensational programme was observed, as usual, but the tongue did not protrude beyond the teeth. Smith was a desperate character, and the murder was cold blooded and for robbery, though the murderer got but a small amount. The murdered man's widow was at the execution in a carriage and witnessed the entire scene. Smith labored under high excitement on the scaffold, prayed incoherently, and of the last begged for a little more time. He had made many misstatements in regard to different persons connected with the trial, all of which he retracted. This was the first execution here for three years.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm center in Wisconsin moves to-night northeast and Saturday eastward over Canada. Southeasterly winds, veering to brisk southwest, over the lower lakes and Ohio valley, with continued rain, clearing away in the latter region during Saturday morning. Fresh to high northwest winds will prevail over the upper lakes and Lower Missouri valley. South and west winds, with cloudy weather, will prevail in the Eastern Gulf States, and westerly winds, with clearing weather in the Southwest. For South Atlantic States, easterly winds, with clouds and rain. For Middle Atlantic coast, nearly stationary, backing to northeast, with threatening weather and possibly rain. For New York and New England southeast and east winds, with threatening and rainy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk and Cape May.

Great Earthquake Reported in Central America.

PANAMA, March 19.—The steamship St. Louis from Central American ports, arrived on the 16th. When she left the ports of Salvador there was a report that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th instant. The telegraph lines being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

Tom Burke, a notorious cabman, was shot and killed by Robert Dospery in New Orleans, yesterday morning.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

Ten Thousand Slaves Set Free.

The Postal Car Controversy.

Union Pacific Railroad Terminus.

Postoffice Changes Completed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1873.

More Emancipation.

The Secretary of State to-day received a dispatch from General Sickles, United States Minister at Madrid, stating that the government of the Republic of Spain has directed the liberation of the ten thousand slaves held in Cuba in violation of the law of 1870. This class is known as *emancipados*. The new government in Spain has so far manifested an unusually progressive spirit, and a disposition to carry out the promises of the kingdom, which, from all appearances, was never seriously intended by Amadeus and his ministers.

The Hint Appreciated.

The President delayed his proposed visit to New York last night. The effect of the announcement of his proposed absence was eminently satisfactory, as far as office hunters were concerned. To-day the Executive mansion, for the first time since the election of last November, was quite deserted.

The Postal Car Controversy

has lulled in the last twenty-four hours. It is likely the railroad companies will adopt a more judicious course than that proposed. The Postmaster General to-day said that he had no expectation of the railroad companies taking the postal cars off their roads. He remarked that the government was now paying over six millions of dollars a year to railroads for mail transportation, which was more than half of the aggregate, the balance being made up of amounts paid in subsidies to the different steamship lines and compensation to steamboats on inland river and stage and horse routes. He further remarked that government supervision over railroads was a thing much to be desired, and he thought such arbitrary proceedings as this postal car question were just the things to bring about such a result. In regard to the action to be pursued in the event of the railroad companies persisting in their present threat, the Postmaster General observed that sometimes very amiable persons, when cornered, would fight. The inference was that he was willing to agree to all just claims, but it was quite different if they were insulted and insulting. According to his views, if the companies were to get all they asked the mail transportation bill would be an expensive item and would have no end. As a rule, he thought it was enough now.

The Postmaster General was to-day before the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea, that committee having held a lengthy session in anticipation of a thorough examinations of the relations existing between the government and railroad companies. He gave a detailed explanation of the transactions of his department with railroads.

Eastern Terminus of Union Pacific Railroad.

William M. Evarts, attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, delivered an argument before the Attorney General to-day on the important question of determining the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Evarts argued in favor of Omaha. The opposition press Council Bluffs.

Postoffice Changes Completed.

The Postmaster General states that the changes contemplated in the postoffices have been completed, and that there will be no more, except to get rid of unsatisfactory officers.

Identification of Lamberton Bank Bonds.

A committee, consisting of three officers representing the office of the Secretary, Register and Treasurer, and three lady experts, met in the office of the chief clerk of the Register in the Treasury Department to-day, and in the presence of Mr. Gilfillan began the identification of the Lamberton bonds of the Manhattan Bank. Bonds to the amount of six thousand dollars were identified to-day. It is understood a very large proportion will be identified and immediately replaced. The work of identification will occupy about two weeks.

OUR SECOND TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the agents of the various British lines of steamers running to this country that the treaties between great Britain and the United States do not support their claims for the exemption of their vessels from the tax on tonnage imposed by law.

INCOME TAX STATISTICS.

An official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income during the year 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, were 74,755 and 74,337 respectively.

EX-KLUX PARDONED.

Allison Hayes and A. J. Martin, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Third Auditor has stated and reported to the Second Comptroller over seven hundred Southern claims which have been awarded. Only about one hundred and fifty now remain.

Death of an Old and Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, March 28, 1873.

Robert Russell, of Concord township, this county, father of Senator John Russell, secretary of State, and at the time of his death State Senator from this district, died at his residence in Concord at one o'clock this morning aged eighty-nine. He leaves a wife aged eighty-four. They were perhaps the oldest living couple in Champaign county. Mr. Russell moved to this county from Loudon county, Virginia, in 1819. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman and a member of the M. E. church for over fifty years. He also served in the war of 1812.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reports of Committees on Judiciary, Future Amendments, Declaration of Rights, and Railroads and Canals.

In the Constitutional Convention, Thursday, Mr. Bowman, of Erie, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Chief Clerk to draw warrants for the payment of the officers and employees of the Convention.

Mr. Brodhead, of Northampton, offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Accounts are hereby directed to inquire into the cost of the publication of the debates with specials now in print, and report them to this Convention on the morning of the day on which the debates of this Convention shall be printed.

Mr. Brodhead, of Northampton, offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Accounts are hereby directed to inquire into the cost of the publication of the debates by parties who will contract to furnish them to this Convention on the morning of the day after such debates were had, and if a satisfactory contract can be made, they shall rescind the now existing contract with the Harrisburg Printing Co. of the same, on the ground of the non-performance of the provisions thereof by the said Co., and enter into contract with other parties for such printing, first submitting the provisions thereof to this Convention."

REPORT ON LEGISLATURE.

Mr. MacVeagh, of Dauphin, presented the report of the Committee on Legislature, which has been referred back to the committee, and stated that there had been some amendments made. He moved that it be printed and laid on the desks of the members, which was agreed to.

REPORT ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, presented the report of the Committee on Judiciary, which was read.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, made a minority report, which was also read.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, presented a brief report, dissenting from certain positions taken by the majority.

Messrs. Woodward and Broomall stated that they would at a future day submit reports on the same subject.

The majority report of the committee is very lengthy, and embraces thirty-seven sections, it being the entire judicial institution of the State is elaborated. It provides for a Supreme Court of seven judges, a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' and Terminer, Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. McConnell presented the report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights, which remains the same as in the present constitution. The committee, however, propose to modify the preamble to the Constitution, so as to make it read as follows, the words in *Italics* being the new matter:

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in all our public affairs*, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Funck presented the report of the Committee on Future Amendments, which was read and ordered to be printed.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. Cochran, of York, presented the report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, which was read and ordered to be printed.

COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, Mr. Turrell, of Susquehanna, in the chair.

The first section was discussed for some time, when Judge Lawrence moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, and the committee had leave to sit again on the 16th of April.

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, in a lecture at New York, Thursday evening, on "Corruption in Congress," said that of the eight hundred bills passed during the last year, there were not more than one-twentieth of them that the members knew anything about. This, the lecturer asserted, was to be attributed to the bad rules of the House. He spoke at length on the subject of corrupt legislation, and said that the only legitimate business done was just at the close of the session.

On being questioned concerning the one thousand dollars in Credit Mobilier stock which Representative Kelley, not considering them his property, recently wanted turned into the Treasury of the United States, Oakes Ames states that he has been requested to indorse the bonds that they might be made available to the Treasury. The question being put to Kelley, that as Kelley did not consider the bonds his, he never had ownership in them; hence Ames leaves the matter with his attorneys for settlement.

The Proposed Point Lease.

We hear that Mr. Carpenter, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is around soliciting signatures of merchants to a petition asking Councils to lease the Point land to the road for a metal yard. It is said that the efforts to procure the lease of the property are to be continued vigorously.

CRIMES.

The Brooklyn Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Goodrich begun in Brooklyn this afternoon. Several witnesses have been on the stand, but thus far nothing new elicited. District Attorney Britton expresses his belief that the woman arrested last night, Mrs. Myers, if she did not commit the murder herself, knows all about it. She admitted Goodrich paid her rent for her, and in fact supported her. Prof. Boyle does not think this is the woman he frequently saw with Goodrich. The mother of Mrs. Myers is reported to be an honest, respectable woman. She greatly laments her daughter's arrest, and says she was honest and the main support of all of the family. She said her daughter scarcely ever went out in the evening. She might have been out some evenings last week, but she always came home by ten o'clock. She frequently received letters, but never mentioned their contents.

Several other witnesses were examined, among them W. W. Goodrich, brother of the deceased, who testified that his brother was largely indebted to him and decided him the house on Degraw street. He frequently called on his brother, and on one occasion saw a woman in the house. Upon one of the jurors asking if he knew who the woman was, the Coroner was asked not to press the question at the present time.

The woman arrested yesterday is now in the custody of the Coroner and has been removed to jail.

Foul Play Suspected—Forger Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., March 28, 1873.

Judge Osborne has summoned a Coroner's jury to hold another inquest on the body of Charles Rauf, found in Pawn river, a short distance from this place, a few days since, the jury having returned a verdict of accidental drowning. But suspicion of foul play has arisen, and it has been urged by his wife to hold an inquest and *post mortem* examination of the body. It now appears that the deceased was not as stated a few days since under the influence of liquor when he left Sturges, and that he left there with Sturges, and as he had expected to receive money about the time of his death, and in all probabilities did so, it is supposed he has been foully dealt with. The man with whom he left, Sturges, has not been seen since.

A young man named Albert Garmere has been sentenced to two years in the State Prison for forgery.

"Striking" Horse Shoer Held to Answer for Assaulting a "Black Sheep."

BOSTON, March 28.—In the case of Timothy Hogan, one of the striking horse shoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pilkington for going to work in the same shop and railroad company's shops, Judge Parmenter to-day decided that the offense came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do acts against their will by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by imprisonment and fine. In reviewing the matter, Judge Parmenter said: "The acts alleged and proved in the case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity, they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both." The Judge held Hogan in $1,600 bail on both complaints for trial at the Superior Court.

The Point Property.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The protest by merchants on Liberty street against encroachments of the Pennsylvania Railroad is timely, and should be pressed upon the attention of officials. That the passing of trains along the street during business hours injures business and is the ruin of property holdings and the owners of property along the street. As to the effects of the city at large, certainly what diminishes the general business street in the city of course must affect the best interests of the whole city.

On the other hand, it might be well for those more anxious to add fifteen hundred dollars or so to the city, to inquire how rates of rent per annum, the lease running from year to year, on long lease the large lots of land, rates of rent at higher rates, and require the payment of all taxes, including paving, by the tenants. Take another case, if the Pennsylvania Railroad should bring the city $8,000, instead of $2,500 for the ground, it might be asked, in the interest of Liberty street. What assurance is there that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not use the Point property time upon six months' notice," when it is reported now that they have determined the use of Canal and Duquesne depot have been kept.

W.

Railroad Committee Meeting.

The Railroad Committee of the City Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. McConway in the chair. A number of subjects were discussed not of public importance.

The chairman from the sub committee reported that they had visited Mr. Creighton, with reference to the erection of a building Liberty street, south of the present depot. The company was favorable to having the fence built, but had as yet not decided in the matter.

A sub committee was appointed to examine as to laying of the switch on Second avenue, asked by the Pittsburg Steel Company.

Mr. Brown reported that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway have agreed to repair Canal and Josephine street on the South Side, where they have laid their tracks.

It was, on motion, decided to recommend to Councils the passage of a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to do the work at the cost of the company.

Adjourned.

Thomas Gulney, who is employed at the Bedfast house on Eleventh street, met with an accident yesterday morning, which will likely result fatally. About nine o'clock he left the saloon for the purpose of getting a sack of sawdust to scatter on the floor of the bar-room. He went into the third story of the mill of Messrs. W. F. & J. Casey, on Seventh avenue, and commenced filling the bag from a pile inside the bench where a circular saw was running at full speed. In some way or other he fell on the bench, and unfortunately his head came in contact with the saw. The saw literally cut through the side of his head from the left ear partially under the occiput, and part of his brains oozed out. The unfortunate man was removed to another part of the building and Drs. Donnelly and Wehrle summoned, who, upon examination gave it as their opinion that the patient could not possibly recover. Besides the fatal injuries, they had him removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where, at a late hour last night he was living in a very critical condition. He is about fifty-five years of age and unmarried.

John Chinaman Again.

A meeting of citizens of Fallston and neighborhood was held last evening as a protest against the employment of the Chinese at the Beaver Falls cutlery works or elsewhere, and especially to insist that further importations be stopped. There was a large attendance, and considerable feeling was shown on the subject. John Russell was chairman. Resolutions opposed, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is expected that meetings will be held at all the surrounding towns.

The Government Building.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I am pleased to see that Thomas Steel, Esq., is on the committee of location for government buildings. I hope that he will not forget his old mates, that our consolidated bills would be built up in twenty years, and that he will look to providing for sites out of the range of Grant and East Liberty.

OAKLAND.

How to Procure a Piano or Organ on Easy Terms.

The introduction of our renting plan in this city vicinity has proved a wonderful success, and demonstrated fully its great usefulness in prodding the public with the best pianos or organs.

We can point to hundreds of families who now an instrument in their homes who never could have had one but for this plan. It recommends itself especially to the mechanic, clerk, teacher, laborer, &c., &c., who have a stated ity or monthly salary, and can devote a portion towards paying for an instrument. It has also found quite convenient to merchants and others who are in affluent circumstances, but who all their capital actively employed and do not to draw the full amount of an instrument at from their business.

For the information of the public we annex our terms for a piano, or an instrument, price

Cash Payment..... $15, Monthly Payment... $ 9
Cash Payment..... 20, Monthly Payment... 12
Cash Payment..... 30, Monthly Payment... 14
Cash Payment..... 40, Monthly Payment... 17
Cash Payment..... 50, Monthly Payment... 20
Cash Payment..... 70, Monthly Payment... 25
Cash Payment..... 90, Monthly Payment... 30

We give the above list of terms in order to give an idea of how the payments are arranged, *but present cash sales are preferred*, as we can work very well that all persons are differently circumstanced—some can make larger and some smaller payments. Our desire is to furnish an instrument to everybody that wants one; and if the above terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if we can possibly accommodate them we will do so. Call and see our Pianos and Organs if you have any desire to have one. We have the largest stock and lowest prices in the city. Every instrument warranted.

KELLOR & HORNE,
23 Fifth avenue.

Cash Buyers

and men that are prompt pay, will do well to see samples and prices in flour and all kinds of groceries. The cluckered Front, 86 alleyrunning.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

THE ONLY HOUSE THAT HANDLES

JENKINS' SNOW FLAKE,
GOLDEN FLEECE, HODGSON'S
AND THE GREAT

WHITE RIVER FLOUR.

Complete Assortment of GROCERIES, ROAST COFFEES AND SPICES.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH, and TO MEN THAT ARE PROMPT PAY no Charge for Drayage.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE USE OF HYDRANT HOSE is prohibited until the repairs at Water Works are completed. A violation of this notice will cause the water to be shut off from the premises.

WM. PAUL, JR.,
Superintendent Water Works.
Allegheny City, March 28, 1873.

☞ OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS CITY OF ALLEGHENY—NOTICE—All persons using Water in Allegheny City are notified to pay their Water Rents at once. Owing to an accident at the Works one-half the power can only be used, and this is not sufficient to supply the city if any be wasted. All persons wasting water will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

WM. PAUL, JR.,
Superintendent of Water Works.
March 24, 1873.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—The public are hereby notified to be more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at the office, Second and Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ EXCHANGE BANK, PARKINSON'S LANDING—New and Second Class Steamer for Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Parkinson's Landing, on TUESDAY, April 8th, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

A. B. DAVITT, Cashier.
March 25, 1873.

☞ GENERAL OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held in Room No. 12, Company's Building, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing the reports of the managers for the past year, and electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 21, 1873.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Wood street, corner of Sixth avenue. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Machinery and Supplies.

Iron Working Machinery,
Lathes, Planers and Drill Presses,
Steam Pumps,
Huntoon Governors,
Rubber Hose, Belting and Packing,
Leather Belting, single and double,
Lace Leather,
Union Stone Emery Wheels,
Hydraulic and Screw Jacks,
Babcock Fire Extinguishers,
Portable Engines,
Morse Twist Drills and Reamers,
Steam and Water Guages,
Steam Whistles.

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 28 Wood Street, Corner Second Avenue

SPRING, - - 1873.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

94 WOOD STREET,

Are Receiving their Usual Attractive Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

All of which have been selected with great care, for this market, and will be offered at Prices to suit Cash and Short Time Buyers.

The attention of the Trade is specially invited.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Special inducements offered to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. STOCK NOW COMPLETE in every Department. MERCHANTS invited to examine before purchasing.

GARBER & WILLIAMS,

189 LIBERTY STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO HIGBY, CUST & CO.

CHINA, FINE GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

CHOICE FRENCH GOODS!

GAS FIXTURES.

We are running our SPRING STOCK of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., And offer the Finest and Largest Stock ever brought to Pittsburgh, at Low Prices. They are still serving also the New Styles of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET, Corner Virgin alley.

Housekeepers, Attention!

Kim & Sons,

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their stock of

Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods

TABLE CUTLERY, FIRE IRONS, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, BRITANNIA WARE, SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA TABLE CASTORS, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, KNIFE RACKS, ICE CHESTS, MEAT SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, WATER COOLERS, BATH TUBS, CANARY BIRD CAGES.

Money is saved by purchasing at this House.

SPECIAL CARD TO ROLLING MILL OWNERS

TOTTEN & CO.,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

A ter an experience of EIGHT YEARS, now offer to all RIGHT HOUSE, PLATE and HOOP and GUIDE IRON MANUFACTURERS a SUPERIOR GRADE of

CHILLED ROLLS,

WE GUARANTEE our ROLLS and pay Freight and Turning when not satisfactory. As the best evidence of their good quality we refer to the following testimonials of well known manufacturers East and West. On this basis we respectfully solicit a trial.

☞ See our general card in this paper.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., January 20, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We are now working on your Rolls—one pair 30x54, one pair 20x42, and one pair 20x36—made for us last year. They are all giving good satisfaction, and are all perfect and sound. They show no signs of spawling off at the ends, and the whole surface of chill is as perfect as when first put in the housings. You seem to have overcome the very serious difficulty, at least in our case, most roll makers have in producing a Chill Roll that will make a reasonable quantity of Plates and Sheets without either breaking or part of the Chill falling out, and we think you have succeeded in this to a great less, and must be thrown out. In 1871 we broke and threw out three Rolls, in consequence of the Chill falling out—nine Rolls, all made by celebrated makers. Last year we worked on your Rolls, and are still working (as when) without any breakage. We have one pair of your Rolls, 20x36, which we have rolled over Five Thousand 6,000 Tons of Sheet Iron, from 8 to 16 wire gauge, 24 to 48 in width, and they are still serving us. We take pleasure in saying that your Rolls have given us better satisfaction than any we have hitherto used.

Yours, very truly,
J. WOOD & BROTHERS.

OFFICE OF REIS, BROWN & BERGER,
SPRANGO IRON WORKS,
NEWCASTLE, PA., February 14, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh:

GENTS—In answer to yours, 22d ult., would say that we are still using the Chili Rolls purchased from you in May, 1870, and that they have given perfect satisfaction. They have been in constant use, and the Chill is still there and perfect, no signs of crumbling. We have manufactured about 2,000 tons Sheets of retorting, and can't see but that they are as good for as much more.

Very truly yours,
REIS, BROWN & BERGER.

PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., City:

GENTS—Mr. Rogers says the last Rolls furnished have a very good face, and so far have worked well.

Yours truly,
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD.

We also have the pleasure of referring to JOHN G. EVERSON, Esq., who worked a pair of our Sheet Rolls constantly for FOUR YEARS.

FOR SALE,

A Choice Building Site

Of 6¼ ACRES, AT HAZELWOOD, five minutes walk from Station, adjoining the property of A. B. Stevenson and George Watkins.

Price, $8,000. Terms favorable.

W. E. TUSTIN,
87 GRANT STREET.

FOR SALE,

Manufacturing Site.

A Two Story Brick Building, 100 by 120, containing a good Engine, 100 feet Shafting, good Foundry and Air Furnace, 7 Blackened Hearths. Also, a Blacksmith Shop, Planing Mill or Manufactory of any kind. Also adjoining, 200 feet of Ground by 120, situated in Thirty-sixth ward, on Main street. Have Gas, Water and Nicolson Pavement. Coal and Coke handy. Will sell low. Title unexceptionable. Inquire of

WOODS & BROWN,
NO. 123 LIBERTY STREET.

GILL & BROTHER.

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.

Having Removed to the Commodious Four-story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 253 Liberty Street,

FIVE DOORS FROM HEAD OF WOOD,

Are Now Receiving one of the Largest Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought to this Market. A FULL LINE OF

Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties,

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.

Goods Sold at Lowest Eastern Prices. An examination of Stock Solicited by all Buyers.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

D. GREGG & CO.

DAVID GREGG..... JOHN RICHARDSON.

REMOVAL!

WE ARE NOW LOCATED AT OUR

NEW STORE,

161 and 163 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Also, Office of RUMBERGER, GREGG & CO., WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

PLEASE CALL.

KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

Finding our present premises entirely inadequate in size for our increasing business we HAVE REMOVED to the Large and Commodious Building,

No. 233 Liberty Street,

HEAD OF WOOD STREET.

During this last six months we have been Enlar

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

PETE HERNTE's nice little scheme to create a new county out of parts of Tioga, Bradford and Lycoming, has come to grief. The COMMERCIAL'S opinion that it was a private speculation was evidently shared by the Senate; and Mr. HERNTE, who did not at all relish the taste which that body gave him of its temper concerning the subject, has withdrawn the bill and made a virtue of necessity. And this is probably the last we shall ever hear of Minnequa county.

LATE European files show that President GRANT's message, in which he alludes to the tendency of modern society toward republican institutions, has raised a storm of angry but weak protests in all the organs of monarchical government. The fact is too unpleasantly true for kings or their adherents, to care to see it recognized by the ruler of a great nation, and they naturally feel uncomfortable when the disaffected of their own country find such authoritative support outside. The message will do much good in calling the attention of rulers and ruled to the real march of modern feeling, and will force upon the most unthinking serious considerations as to the future of Europe.

NORTHERN Democratic journals, it will be remembered, recently consoled the citizens of Louisiana not to pay their taxes; the idea, of course, being to cripple the *de facto* Republican State government. Some of them heeded the foolish advice, and this is how the matter has worked. Says the *New Orleans Times*, a rabid anti-KELLOGG paper:

"Tax resistance, as matters now stand, is a kick against the pricks." It hurts the kicker most; though by sympathy and the community of interest existing in all political societies, it injuriously affects the well-being of those who pay the taxes and obey the laws. Our citizens who own taxable property should consider the matter well before they engage in a riotous attempt to resist the irresistable."

A very pretty moral might be deduced from the above, but from fear of hurting the feelings of the home organ of the reactionists, we refrain.

THE *Journal of the Telegraph* announces that the Western Union Telegraph Company have under consideration, and the plans nearly matured, for a further reduction of tariffs, which is to be of the most radical nature. The change, it is said, contemplates the use of only ten different rates of the entire country, and will establish a uniform air-line distance rate between all offices in each of the divisions. This statement, however, is made only on the authority of the corporation itself, and inasmuch as it follows so closely on the announcement that all the opposition telegraph lines in the country had about perfected a consolidation which would enable them to fairly compete with the Western Union Company, both in efficiency of service and extent of territory covered, the report may simply be a resort to the strategy which monopolies almost invariably employ when threatened with serious opposition. It is therefore to be received with a good many grains of allowance.

IN ONE of Dr. BUCHNER's recent letters to the *Gartenlaube*, written from this country, there is an amusing example of what to the unscientific mind might appear as one of the chief dangers of careless scientific observation. He is speaking of an evening party at which he noticed that the ladies in the round dances moved with a more gliding step than do their sisters in Germany. And this fact he explains by those laws of race which gave the Indian his crafty, silent footfall as he approached the slumbering village in order to murder the innocent inhabitants. In the same way, might not the supper at parties in this country be an unconscious imitation of the orgy with which, in all probability, the victorious red man diverted himself after his victory? In the same letter the distinguished writer gives indication of almost equally acute political insight. He says of the Massachusetts Congressmen that they are, as a rule, among the most intelligent and advanced members of that body. This letter should be translated for the benefit of the Inhabitants of North Easton (where OAKES AMES resides) and other places in that State.

WE SEE it suggested that suits be instituted against those members of Congress who have pocketed the extra $5,000, upon the ground that it is money "illegally abstracted from the public treasury." It is certain that the passage of the increased Salary bill has provoked odium since the Kansas-Nebraska bill twelve years ago. It meets with universal dissent. Its retrospective operation stamps it in the popular judgment as a deliberate robbery. Some of the men who accepted the additional pay have, we observe, donated it to educational or benevolent institutions and purposes, receiving not a little credit and commendation therefor. This is all wrong. Either the money is their own or it is not. If it is theirs why should they not keep possession of it? If it is not theirs how can they give it away? A man cannot give away what is not his property, nor can the person or corporation who receives it have a moral title to it. The only proper course was to have refused to touch the money. But those who have taken it may make partial amends by returning it at once to the Treasury conscience fund.

DR. BEHM, the eminent German geographer, contends with much intelligence and learning that the lakes discovered by LIVINGSTONE in Western Central Africa belong rather to the headwaters of the Congo than to the Nile; and he comes to this conclusion by the elevation, the volume of water, and the annual rise of the Lualaba river discovered by LIVINGSTONE, which correspond to the same conditions in the Congo. And the German expedition on the west side of Africa has just determined to start from Loando, near the mouth of the Congo, and reach this stream above its great cataract, and thence trace its course into the interior, in the hope of thus reaching the lakes in the inner country, whose real connections and outlets are still doubtful. And a British officer is doing the same thing for the English. A rich friend of Dr. LIVINGSTONE is contributing the means to this enterprise, which is an extremely difficult and dangerous one. Thus there will soon be a friendly rivalry between the English and the Germans, if they do not indeed coalesce, and we may hope that the great white spot on the map of Africa marked as "Unknown" will soon disappear. The Congo is reported to be a majestic river, mile-wide and very deep, and is probably the trunk of an interesting series of inland waters.

APROPOS of the visit of King LUNALILO to this country, for the purpose of studying our institutions and customs, it is rumored that a principal object which he has in view is the consummation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii. He proposes to cede a naval station, with sovereignty, to this government, at Panloa, on the island of Oahu, near Honolulu. This is also known as Pearl Bay, and is considered universally the finest harbor in the whole Pacific. It is believed that this would give the United States a better foothold in that quarter than any other nation can hope to possess, and that the ultimate result would be the annexation of the whole cluster of islands. This would virtually make our country mistress of the Pacific. Hawaii is so near the line of travel between San Francisco, China and Japan that the Pacific Mail line find they only save one day by going north of the islands and not stopping. All sailing vessels plying between the two sides of the ocean do stop there. If the cable steamers should touch, arrangements could readily be made to connect with steamers from the Australian ports, and all the colonies in the Southern Pacific. This would greatly benefit the Pacific line, as very many from Australia would find it more convenient to travel that way to the United States and even England than to go round the other side, as is now generally done.

THE STATE election in Connecticut for Governor, members of the Legislature and of members of Congress, takes place on the first Monday of April, the 7th inst. Politically the State may be said to be a tie between the two parties. Of all the States in the Union it is the most evenly balanced. There are two State capitals—Hartford and New Haven. There is a bitter contest going on to make the former the capital, on account of its railroad facilities and geographical position. The Democratic nominations have been made to favor New Haven, and those by the Republicans of Hartford. Therefore, the result will be more sectional than political. The Republican members of Congress all voted against the Salary bill, and that measure cannot be made a matter of condemnation. Governor JEWELL has had an excellent administration, and no partisan hostility has been excited against him. The Republicans have but to do their full duty, and they may easily carry the State, in spite of some divisions and of the fact that it is an "off year." There is also a question of political morals in the contest, which is more important than success or defeat for the sake of the personal gratification of successful candidates, and that is, to determine the value of party pledges and the force of party organizations. So long as we have political parties, organized on the presumption that associated effort is worth as much for the sake of principle as in any other cause, there must be some obligation attaching to membership. The Republican party, for its own sake, had better suffer numerous defeats openly at the polls than tolerate in its ranks men who trade upon its successes and force disaster through the smallest balance of power when their arrogant dictation is not quietly submitted to.

CHANGE IN THE UNCHANGEABLE.

His Holiness the Pope is said to be occasionally much exercised on the subject of his spiritual dominion in the United States. Indeed, the correspondent upon whose authority we make the statement, employs to designate the condition of the Holy Father's mind a term which to some may seem hardly decorous in view of the position and claims of the incumbent of the Holy See. He sometimes feels "perplexed," we are told, "when contemplating the present condition of the Church in this country, and especially when endeavoring to forecast its future fortunes." But, in truth, the language properly understood, is quite unobjectionable, implying neither infidelity nor irreverence on the part of the possibly devout correspondent who professes to have received, either at first or second hand, the confession of the exalted personage himself, which alone could warrant a statement concerning his views about so delicate a matter. The authenticity of the statement is, besides, sustained by evidence internal and external. Frankness is and always has been a conspicuous trait of PIUS the Ninth; a trait innate and irrepressible which, in the early years of his pontificate, brought countless troubles upon himself, and which in more recent times has been a source of grievous embarrassment to some of the cardinals and bishops of the Church. The fact is so notorious as to have even suggested the theory that it had somewhat to do with the declaration of his infallibility. It was hoped that the intensified sense of his importance and responsibility would render him more reticent. To us, we confess, the speculation appears far fetched and improbable, but, at any rate, the act of the Vatican Council has produced no such effect on the disposition of the Holy Father, who, indeed, since the dogma was defined, has expressed himself on all subjects with greater freedom if possible than was his wont before he became infallible.

Farther, the Pope's confession of perplexity regarding the future of the Church in the United States implies no negation of the attribute so solemnly conferred upon him or recognized in him by the Council. If we mistake not, the most approved doctors of the Church do not consider infallibility as comprehending the gift of prophesy in its widest sense. It is believed to secure the Pope from error or the possibility of error when officially and *ex cathedra* declaring or interpreting defined dogmas; but as regards the future he, like other bishops, is left to the light of faith and to such insight as he may be able to obtain by prayer into the economy of Providence as set forth in the Scriptures and in the past history of the Church. Hence the Holy Father's minatory prediction of the terrible fate which is certain soon or late to overtake and crush the German Colossus, is to be understood as a mere expression of faith in the future destiny of the Church as foreshadowed by its triumphs in the past, and hence, also, when he owns himself "perplexed" or uncertain with reference to the coming fortunes of the Church in the United States, doubtless the remark is a recognition of the novelty of its position here, and of the difficulty, in the absence of a history running back through many centuries, of forecasting its future. Not that we may suppose the Pope for a moment doubtful about its final triumph over American democracy! Such a supposition would be flat blasphemy. Even Father HECKER is not more certain than he that this country, with the rest of the world, will one day own the sceptre of ST. PETER; but, if the confession to which we refer be authentic, then the Holy Father is less confident than Father HECKER as to the methods and means by which the great consummation is to be reached.

In the deliberations of the Vatican Council the peculiarities in the position of the American Church were repeatedly referred to. On several occasions American bishops deemed it necessary to remind their European and Asiatic brethren that in defining doctrines and laying down laws for the Catholic world it would not be judicious to forget or ignore the singular conditions by which the faithful were surrounded on this side of the Atlantic, and the slight impression produced upon the majority by their warnings is only one of the facts which proved how completely in that assembly the mind and sentiment of the overgrown World members evidently regarded American Catholics as too remote from the center of illumination to deserve much deference. Indeed, they were unreservedly sneered at as comparatively ignorant and semi-infidel. The fact is so notorious as to have even suggested the theory that it had somewhat to do with the declaration of his infallibility. It was hoped that the intensified sense of his importance and responsibility would render him more reticent. To us, we confess, the speculation appears far fetched and improbable, but, at any rate, the act of the Vatican Council has produced no such effect on the disposition of the Holy Father, who, indeed, since the dogma was defined, has expressed himself on all subjects with greater freedom if possible than was his wont before he became infallible.

Farther, the Pope's confession of perplexity regarding the future of the Church in the United States implies no negation of the attribute so solemnly conferred upon him or recognized in him by the Council. If we mistake not, the most approved doctors of the Church do not consider infallibility as comprehending the gift of prophesy in its widest sense. It is believed to secure the Pope from error or the possibility of error when officially and *ex cathedra* declaring or interpreting defined dogmas; but as regards the future he, like other bishops, is left to the light of faith and to such insight as he may be able to obtain by prayer into the economy of Providence as set forth in the Scriptures and in the past history of the Church. Hence the Holy Father's minatory prediction of the terrible fate which is certain soon or late to overtake and crush the German Colossus, is to be understood as a mere expression of faith in the future destiny of the Church as foreshadowed by its triumphs in the past, and hence, also, when he owns himself "perplexed" or uncertain with reference to the coming fortunes of the Church in the United States, doubtless the remark is a recognition of the novelty of its position here, and of the difficulty, in the absence of a history running back through many centuries, of forecasting its future. Not that we may suppose the Pope for a moment doubtful about its final triumph over American democracy! Such a supposition would be flat blasphemy. Even Father HECKER is not more certain than he that this country, with the rest of the world, will one day own the sceptre of ST. PETER; but, if the confession to which we refer be authentic, then the Holy Father is less confident than Father HECKER as to the methods and means by which the great consummation is to be reached.

In the deliberations of the Vatican Council the peculiarities in the position of the American Church were repeatedly referred to. On several occasions American bishops deemed it necessary to remind their European and Asiatic brethren that in defining doctrines and laying down laws for the Catholic world it would not be judicious to forget or ignore the singular conditions by which the faithful were surrounded on this side of the Atlantic, and the slight impression produced upon the majority by their warnings is only one of the facts which proved how completely in that assembly by mind and sentiment

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising the choice of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to the ports of Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILIS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES H. BRADY, H. HARNESTOCK, DANIEL RUWER, O. S. HETTENSHAW, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, GEN. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. F. BLACHLAND, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 6-20's Gold Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 6's for Cents to exchange.

We have Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the most favorable terms in the immediate Agencies of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, 1873.

The most important piece of financial news is the cable dispatch that the managers of the Bank of England have advanced the rate of discount from 3½ per cent., the point to which it was reduced some weeks ago, to 4 per cent. When it is taken into consideration that a special meeting of the Board was called for this purpose, its importance, in their eyes at least, cannot be overestimated. The drain of bullion to the Continent, partly in payment of the French indemnity fund, and partly for the new German coinage, has of late been very heavy, but in view of the large amounts of borrowed bills of exchange, recourse to that method of raising money having been had to an extensive amount during the past year by the New York speculators, it is quite likely the managers of the bank were to some extent influenced in their action by this fact. This view seems to coincide with that of the article on this subject from the London *Times*, which we reproduce a few days since.

—We quote the following from Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.'s able financial circular:

The prevailing stringency is due entirely to the exceptionally low condition of the resources of the associated banks of this city. At present, the amount of legal tenders and specie falls below the 25 per cent. required by law. At the same period of last year the reserve was $4,300,000 in excess of the legal requirements, and two years ago the surplus was $12,000,000. The most remarkable fact is, that the legal tender reserves should be so low when the Treasury is so flushed of currency. That the Secretary has found it necessary to fall back upon the $44,000,000 reserve in order to meet his current payments; a circumstance which shows how urgently currency is needed for the internal exchanges of the country, and that the present circulation is far from being redundant, is so indicative that it is almost impossible to carry on banking operations of the basis of business within the conditions, as to reserve, prescribed by law. Congress, by neglecting to enact any measure relative to the currency during the session, has left affairs in a very critical condition. On the one hand it leaves the law in all its force, binding the banks to hold a reserve of 25 per cent.; on the other, it has done nothing calculated to meet the very great demand for currency. Relief at either end would have been welcome, but it is withheld at both, so the onus of dealing with the financial situation is left with the Secretary of the Treasury. In doing this, it is understood that the secretary is willing to use any part of the "Treasury reserve," over for the abstraction of the Treasury or the need of the money market. Undoubtedly, in the present case, this is the best source of relief to rely upon; this money, for every ground of prudence, should be employed without policy, this is the last sort of dependence that could be desired. The public can never know when the relief from this source will be applied, and to what extent it will be extended; for in fact, whether or not it will be given at all, is left entirely to the option of special issues are made, whose or how the subsequent withdrawal will be effected. The numerous street articles published in the papers regarding the money market are therefore calculated to create a feverishness and uncertainty, without necessitating any advantage that may be accomplished by the exercise of this discretionary power over the public purse. In other words, it is a matter of most prudence and consideration on the part of the secretary of the Treasury how he uses the power entrusted to him. The arrangement is an artificial one, and the elasticity in the currency which it is intended to provide for is not of the kind to respond responsively as the delicate machinery of finance requires.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾
New 5s	114¾
New 5s	114¾
Currency 6s	118¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¾
United States 10-40s	116¾
United States 6s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 6s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 6s, January and July, 1868	10,009
Currency Pacifics	117¾

—One dealer city banks yesterday sent us a dangerously altered $5 National bank bill. The alterations were by the cutting and pasting process, by which six tens were made out of five genuine ones. The manipulation was clean and neat and well calculated to deceive. Unlike at alterations by this peculiar process the "paste" will sometimes work loose from the bill about one-fifth of its original width. The great wonder is that any one should so misdirect his labor as in this pursuit, for it seems extremely possible that the skill displayed in the execution of this work should fail to honestly earning more in the same time, and this too, without taking the enormous risk of detection. First, that of the danger of destroying one or more by mutilating the genuine note on the fraudulent; and second, the penalty of detection in attempting to pass them.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—An extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the name of Chicago and Northern Pacific, is proposed making Chicago its eastern terminus. It will an independent line throughout, relying on no other roads for its connections from the time it leaves Chicago to the time it reaches Duluth and joins with the Northern Pacific. By the way of this line, the distance from Chicago to Duluth will be about 400 miles, saving when compared with the present means of railway communication, nearly 200 miles.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 29, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Western Union Tel						
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Adams Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57
Wells-Fargo Express	83¾	83	83¾			
American Express	58	58	58			
United States Express	72	72	72			
New York Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pitts	88¾					
Cleveland and N. W.						
Cleveland and N. W. pref.						
Rock Island	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
St. Paul pref	75¾	75¾	75¾			
Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾			
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾			
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific						
Chicago and Alton		112¾				
Chicago and Alton pref						
Boston, Hart. and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	
Panama	120½				120½	
New Jersey Central						
C. C. and I. C.	40	40	40			
Hannibal and St. Jo						
Hannibal and St. Jo pref						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	95¾	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	87¼	Lehigh Navigation	47¾
United Co's. of N. J.	129	Pittsburgh 5s	72¾
Camden & A. R. R.	121¼	Penna. R. R.	56¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather has again put on a bright face, but whether it will have the "gift of continuance" remains to be seen. We make quite a number of changes in our reports, which the attentive reader of the markets will find noted under the proper headings. The receipts of hay still continue light, and will do so until after the country roads become passable. Trade was quite active to-day on account of the pleasant weather. Better days await our business men.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—Common soda ash at 4¼@4½c; refined do 6¾@7c; pearls, 9¾@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALE.—Allen & Co.'s XXX family \$2 00 per bbl; prime \$2 50@2 75; inferior \$1 50@1 60.

ALES, BUTTER.—Sales at 40@50c per gallon, as to quality.

ALES.—We are reported an active trade at the following quotations: X, \$2 @ 2 50; XX, 3 00; Imperial, \$3 50; porter, \$2 50.

APPLES.—Receipts 50 bbls. Fancy \$3 00 per bbl; prime \$2 50@2 75; common \$2 00@2 25.

ASTS, BUTTER.—Sales at 40@50c per gallon, as to quality.

BACON.—Sales as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 8c; sugar cured sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef hams 10½c; dried beef sets 9½c; dried beef pieces 9½c; in barrels, 9½c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs, 10½c; in buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, 4 qr, \$5 in half bbls, \$3 50.

BUTTER.—Prices are a shade better. Sales as follows: choice fresh roll 35@36c per lb; prime 32@34c; common 28@30c. Receipts 28 packages.

BEANS.—Demand fair for prime white; they sell at \$2 50@2 60 per bushel; medium \$2 40@2 50; common \$1 50@2 00.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet at 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet; sales at 4½@5c.

BAKING POWDER.—Butter—1 lb cans, \$6 00 ₱ doz; ½ lb cans \$3 25; ¼ lb cans \$1 75.

CHEESE.—We quote as follows: Goshen 13½@15c ₱ lb; factory 14@15c; Dairy 13@15c; Ohio Swettzer 15@16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote at \$3 00 ₱ case, with a fair demand for the season.

CANDLES.—Market quiet at 23½@25c ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS.—Market quiet; sales at 4½@5c.

CANNED GOODS.—Market quiet; sales at 4½@5c.

CANNED GOODS.—Market quiet; sales at 4½@5c

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Noyes, the American Forger—Coal Miners on a Strike.

LONDON, March 28.—Edwin Noyes, American, charged with being implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, was again brought before the Lord Mayor to-day for examination. Among the witnesses examined was the manager of the Continental bank, who, upon being shown the photographs of Bidwell, identified him as the party who opened an account with that institution under the name of Bidwell. The paying manager also gave the details of several extensive transactions had with the bank by Bidwell, and exposed the method that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

Twenty-one hundred miners are idle in the Bottom-Forfarshire district have struck.

Railroad Collision.

Two coal trains collided yesterday morning a short distance beyond the Union depot. Some of the cars ran against a large telegraph pole, breaking it, and it hung suspended from the wires, but these were not broken. The caboose of one train was smashed, and were strong enough to support the pole. Two of the cars were thrown over the stone wall.

More Shoplifters Arrested.

Chief Clark is prosecuting the work of ferreting out the shoplifters who have been operating in Semple's dry goods store with vigor, and is meeting with considerable success. Yesterday Mrs. McVay was arrested on a similar charge, and acknowledged having stolen articles from time to time, which she sold in the store for one thousand dollars for Court. Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter, who were arrested on previous days, were released on bail. Mrs. McVay was discharged, but the former was also required to give one thousand bail for trial.

Mysterious Shooting.

Mrs. Patterson, an elderly lady residing in the Eighth ward, was shot in the arm by a pistol ball while engaged in her house at domestic duties. The ball entered through the window and passed to the arm, from whence it was extracted by Dr. Walters. By whom the shot was fired, and under what circumstances it was done, is unknown. It is believed that it was the careless handling of a weapon by a boy. Mrs. Patterson, a daughter of Mr. Joy, Mrs. Patterson, Mayor's clerk, was fortunate in escaping with her life. Other Semi has been investigating the matter.

Sudden Death.

An aged man, named Alexander Murphy, was found dead about five o'clock yesterday morning, at his boarding house, No. 1 Diamond, kept by John Cronin. The deceased had not enjoyed his usual health for some time past, and on Wednesday complained of a pain in the head, retired to rest on a lounge in the sitting room, where he was discovered dead yesterday morning. The coroner was notified, but an examination of the body rendered it unnecessary. He was a resident of Ireland, but came to this country several years ago. He will be buried at the expense of the county.

Alleged Attempted Poisoning.

A man residing on the southside yesterday made information before Deputy Major Barker, charging his wife with felonious assault. The prosecutor alleges that at supper time she placed poison in his tea, and when he refused to drink it and accused her of the act she attacked him with a butcher knife and tried to cut him. The accused was arrested and locked for a hearing. It is said that she is demented, and that about a year ago, while residing in Allegheny, she made a similar attempt at poisoning. At that time the poison was taken, but by medical treatment the husband recovered.

Presentation.

An elegant gold watch and chain were presented, on Thursday evening, on behalf of the Dickson Oil Company, to Benj. F. Jones, Esq. The time of the presentation was just after the happy marriage of the recipient, noticed elsewhere, Mr. George E. Swoope made the presentation speech, and was responded to on behalf of Mr. A. by Rev. I. C. Pershing, and entitled "An act to provide for the insuring. Mr. Asper, with another excellent wife, is the originator of the Dickson Oil Company, and to him, very largely, is the success of the company due. On the hand chosen by the people the best was selected for lubricating oil ever struck. It yielded one hundred and seventy-five barrels per days.

SECOND AVENUE.

The Act Providing for Its Improvement.

The following is the text of the act for the improvement of Second avenue, between the Birmingham bridge and the railroad crossing at Glenwood station, approved by the Governor on the 25th instant:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the owners of property abutting on Second avenue, Pittsburgh, between the Birmingham bridge and the railroad crossing at Glenwood station, and the city of Pittsburgh, be and are hereby authorized to erect five citizens of Pittsburgh, owners of property abutting on said avenue, to be appointed by the Commissioners of Second avenue Improvement, whose duty it shall be to control and superintend the grading, curbing and paving of that part of said avenue above mentioned, and who shall serve without salary.

SEC. 2. That Thomas S. Blair, John C. Stevenson and Dr. C. Evans, shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners of said avenue improvement, which shall be held at such time as they or a majority of them shall appoint, and after receiving a bond in the sum of $10,000 of this act, of which election they shall give at least ten days notice by advertisements in the daily newspapers published in said city, and by handbills posted conspicuously along the route of said improvement and three in each of the wards of said city, and if any of said election officers shall fail to attend at the time and place appointed, the order of the court shall appoint some one of the citizens to serve in his or their stead.

SEC. 3. Said election shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in the act of Assembly, passed April 2, 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other streets in the City of Pittsburgh," and the Commissioners there elected shall have the same powers and privileges, as are conferred by said act upon the Penn avenue Commissioners except as herein after provided.

SEC. 4. When the improvement herein provided for shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to ascertain the entire amount of the bonds sold by them and the interest thereon, to the time of completion of grading, which shall be taken to be the cost of said improvement. Whereupon the said Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, asking for the appointment of five freeholders to assess the amount of benefits and the cost of said improvement, whereupon it shall be the duty of said court to appoint three disinterested freeholders, citizens of Pittsburgh, as viewers to perform said duty.

SEC. 5. When the viewers shall cause the engineers of said city to prepare for their use, and by their special direction a plot showing said improvement and all lots or parcel of land in said city that shall be benefitted thereby, and said plan shall give as near as can be the number of square feet of each lot, property, piece or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, and the name of the owner or owners, or reputed owner of owners thereof; they shall give ten days notice by advertisement in three daily newspapers published in said city of the time of their first meeting; they shall view such lot, property, piece or parcel of land on said plot; and, from all the evidence before them, assess they shall ascertain the amount of damages, if any, merely and justly to be paid for such lots, pieces or parcels of land described in said plot or parcels of land described in said plot and benefitted by said improvement, in proportion to the benefit thereto derived, and of said improvement; deriving from the completion of the improvement; and after they shall have completed the same they shall exhibit the same at the office of the Board of Viewers, in Municipal Hall in said city, giving ten days notice thereof in a newspaper of said city, and also by handbills posted conspicuously along said avenue and in the district benefitted, where all parties interested may examine the same, and make any objection or modifications in said assessments that they may deem just and proper, and shall make a report to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the plot aforesaid if all their actions in the performance of their duties as such Board of Viewers, which shall bear any appeal or further consents made by any party aggrieved, and said Court shall have power to send back the same for further action or revision, and when said report and appeals, if any, shall have been finally passed upon and approved, said Council, the same shall be final and conclusive, without exception or appeal.

SEC. 6. The said improvement shall be carried on and completed under the provisions of the act hereinbefore mentioned, entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," and all the provisions of said act not conflicting herewith are hereby extended to the Second avenue improvement.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Cotton firm at 19½c. Flour dull at $7 50@7 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork, $16 00@16 50. Lard, prime steam, 9c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm. Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides held at 5½c; clear sides held at 6c. Lard steady; shoulders held at 4½c; clear rib sides held at 5½c; clear sides held at 6c. Sugar cured hams in good demand and firmer; shoulders held at 6c; clear rib sides held at 7½c; clear sides held at 8c. Whisky firmer at 90c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; stock light. Corn and oats unchanged; nothing done.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 28.—Wheat firm; stock light. Corn and oats unchanged; nothing done.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

What They Cost During 1872.

SCHOOL PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,391,500.

Fourteen Thousand Pupils Enrolled.

Two Hundred and Thirty-three Teachers Employed at a Cost of $155,752.

TOTAL COST OF THE SCHOOLS, $219,201 51.

Report of George J. Luckey, A. M., City Superintendent.

We are indebted to Mr. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, for a copy of his fourth annual report of the public schools of the city of Pittsburgh, for the school year ending June 1st, 1872, made to the Central Board of Education. The report is very full and comprehensive, and embraces a number of new and interesting tables, prepared at much cost in time and labor. It contains some excellent recommendations looking to the future welfare and efficiency of the schools, and is on the whole a creditable and satisfactory document.

The report opens with a summary of statistics as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrollment	7,115	6,899	14,014
Average daily attendance	5,919	5,764	11,683
Average monthly enrollment			9,230
Cost per pupil for tuition			$15 67
Cost per pupil for incidentals			$2 26
Cost per pupil for tuition and incidentals			$17 93
Cost per pupil, based on average daily attendance, including High School alone			$29 27
Cost per pupil, based on average daily attendance, exclusive of High School alone			21 97
The total cost per pupil, for the Public Schools, for the year, including incidentals, was $96 81—the increase being caused partly by decreased attendance (the average daily attendance for 1871 having been 12,183 against 11,683 for 1872) and partly by the increased number of teachers.			

In the matter of cost, the Superintendent remarks: "It will be seen from the preceding tables that the cost of educating each pupil enrolled, per year, was $29 27. This includes, not only the cost of teaching but all incidental expenses, and covers the cost of educating a pupil from the time he enters the primary school until he graduates from the High School, with a fair knowledge of the branches taught in the latter. In short, it covers the cost of giving such an education as is sufficient to fit the pupil for the active, practical, every day duties of life. The annual cost of teaching each pupil was $11 67, for incidentals, $2 26. I have estimated the cost per pupil on the total number enrolled, so that a comparison can be made between the cost of educating our children in public and private schools; for, in private schools, the cost is based on the number enrolled, and no account is taken of the average attendance. I have no means of ascertaining the cost per pupil in the parochial schools. Most Denominational schools are supported wholly or in part by the congregations to which they belong, and no charge is made for tuition. The charge by Non-Sectarian schools ranges from $25 to $100 annually."

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The various departments are then considered, from which we learn that there are ninety-seven Primary schools in the city, with an average monthly enrollment of 5,300, and an average daily attendance of 4,454. In the Grammar Department there are fifty-three schools, with an average monthly enrollment of 3,192, and an average daily attendance of 1,989. In the Grammar Department of the Second district, the daily attendance, 1,214. The time required for these two departments is about seven years.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The report of Prof. B. C. Jillson, Superintendent of the High School, gives the details of the various departments of that institution. The attendance during the year was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Academical	155	139	294
Normal	47	94	141
Commercial	47	10	57
Total	249	243	492

The building is thus described: The new High School building is admirably adapted to our wants. It contains twelve recitation rooms, two rooms for thirty feet each, lighted by five large windows, and containing plenty of blackboard surface, apparatus, desks of the most approved pattern, and ante-rooms or wardrobes for clothing and books. It also contains a lecture room, with 150 sub-districts. This is a wise provision, as far as it goes; but in limiting the number of sub-districts to be used in fixing the boundaries of the sub-districts to be used in fixing the boundaries of the sub-districts no regard has been had to the fitness of the place for the purpose, as far as the convenience of the people might be saved by so altering the sub-district lines as to make a school-house in one district serve for the pupils in another district. This might be done without any additional expense and inconvenience are caused to our citizens. The present system requires additional rooms to be erected, when the proper accommodation of the pupils, the true economy in doing this could be saved by so altering the sub-district lines that the pupils in one district would be transferred to an adjoining district, where sufficient room already exists for their accommodation. Some of the outer districts of the city children are required to go one or two miles if they attend the school in the district in which they live. While the school in the district of the adjoining district is within about a stone's throw of their residence. The expense and inconvenience here spoken of might be avoided, if the Central Board possessed the power of fixing the boundaries of the several sub-districts, without reference to ward or precinct lines.

The Superintendent recommends the passage of a law authorizing the Central Board to fix boundaries for school purposes; and also providing that the election of School Directors be held at another time than that appointed for the filling of political offices the purpose being to remove the causes of Directors as far as possible from political, or party interests.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools do not give satisfaction as at present conducted, and a radical change is suggested. The highest enrolment for any one month was—boys, 1,247; girls, 974—total, 2,221. Highest average monthly attendance: boys, 725; girls, 166—total, 891. Teachers employed, 45; paid for salaries, $4,-057 50. The low average attendance indicates a lack of interest on the part of both parents and pupils. The Superintendent suggests the following plan to the Central Board:

Establish several sub-districts in the densely populated part of the city, be consolidated for evening school purposes, so that the schools can be graded and the pupils properly classified. This plan would require less teachers than under the present arrangement and would render the teaching much more effective. While the day schools remain ungraded, much individual teaching will be required, and more than twenty pupils should be assigned to each teacher; while, if they were graded, the teaching could be given to classes and many pupils assigned to each teacher.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

Vocal music which was introduced a few years ago, as an experiment, should now in the opinion of the Superintendent, be made one of the regular studies of study. Four teachers were employed during the year at a salary of $1,200 each, and the additional cost per pupil is only about 34 cents. The following are the views of T. J. Craig, Chairman of the Committee on Music, in a report made to the Superintendent:

Music has been continued, during the past year, as a special study. The four teachers who have given instruction in this branch were elected by the Central Board of Education, and each had charge of a district composed four of the Ward School Districts. About twenty minutes are given for instruction in each primary room, and from forty to sixty minutes in each medium and grammar room every week. With the time for instruction thus limited, it was not expected that the pupils would make very rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of music by note reading, but there has been very considerable advancement; and I regret that I cannot say the same in regard to the singing of the pupils of the city schools; but the fact that the pupils of all the rooms have not advanced equally, is by no means upon the negligence of the teacher rather than upon any lack of interest on the part of pupils. Since music has been introduced from forty to sixty pupils since the pupils have manifested a new life in pursuing their other studies; their interest attracted to the school to hear the singing exercises of the pupils, have since become regular school visitors. In short the introduction of the study of music in the public schools has done much to cheer the daily routine of school work, and to create a general revival of interest on the part of every class of pupils. I believe that the most reasonable objections have been satisfied, every reasonable person, who has given the subject any thought, that the study of music should be placed side by side with the study of more solid studies, and studied and recited with the other branches. From forty to fifty cited daily, instead of which division will devise such means as will place this study, which is so much prized by many generations, as a moral and refining agent, on the list of regular studies.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The Superintendent directs attention to the fact that the schools of the South Side boroughs, recently consolidated with Pittsburgh, will become a part of the city School District on the first Monday of June next, and that it will be necessary to anticipate this enlargement, and make provision for the necessary increase of attendance at the High School.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

What the Superintendent has to say under this head is exceedingly gratifying:

The School Boards of the Liberty, the Lawrence, the Springfield and the Peebles have each completed and furnished a beautiful and commodious building during the year. Every district in the city, except Ward 17, now has a good, well-furnished, and comfortable school-house, and with a few exceptions, every school building in the city is in the best condition for the health, convenience, comfort, and architectural beauty. Most of the school buildings on the South Side are models of neatness and taste. In this case in the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh, and Allentown, but only in the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, and Mount Washington is there a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate properly all the pupils in the district. Buildings are greatly needed in the boroughs of Ormsby, Union, and St. Clair, and also in the second precinct of East Birmingham.

CONCLUSION.

The report continues with some excellent general suggestions to teachers in regard to giving instruction in the common branches of spelling, reading, arithmetic, etc., and concluded in these words:

During the last four years, every effort that I have made for the advancement of the Public School in the city has been freely seconded by the Board of Education and the teachers of the city. For this support and encouragement I tender my thanks.

AN UNMANAGEABLE CAR.

A Wylie Avenue Car Slides Down a Hill and Collides with Several Vehicles—No one Injured.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning lively scenes were witnessed on Wylie avenue, caused by car No. 3, on the Wylie avenue passenger railway, proceeding down the steep grade toward the Court House with reckless velocity. The rails were slippery, and the car could not be made them very slippery and caused the car to slide down the hill, although the brakes were applied in time. The car commenced to slide just before it reached Logan street, and although the horses attempted to check the car, they were unable to check its speed, and were pushed on rapidly down the hill. The velocity of the car increased constantly, and it quite became unmanageable. The worst could take place, as it was impossible for all the vehicles on the tracks to clear the way. Many fortunately were informed by the time the car encountered a wagon which only partially succeeded in getting out of danger. The wagon was thrown to a considerable distance and somewhat broken, while the horse attached to it was thrown down and considerably bruised. Further on a horse and cart were encountered, and both were upset, without serious consequences. Both the car and horses passed Tunnel and High streets, if struck the one horse wagon of Messrs. J. & J. Kelly, grocers, and completely demolished it, throwing the horse around promiscuously. The horse attached to it was thrown down, but not seriously injured. The car was thrown off the track and ran against a coal wagon, which prevented it from reaching the terminus, otherwise the car would have been run over the reach. The car horses were thrown down but escaped serious injuries.

The car contained a number of passengers, and during its rapid flight down the hill, the greatest consternation could be witnessed. Many were first to or five of the male passengers jumped off, but this was extremely hazardous. Those remaining from the passengers exhibited a great distance, but fortunately they all escaped injury, only one having received a few slight scratches. One lady, named Mrs. Jones, received the worst injuries. The driver of the car, John Castmore, stood at his post to the last, and by the final collision took place, he was thrown violently to the ground and received severe bruises. The accident was an exceedingly fortunate one, and it seems almost miraculous that no one was either killed or seriously injured.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Removal of J. M. Hale's Music House to Howard Block.

It is a matter of considerable interest to many of our friends to keep posted in regard to removals of our prominent business houses, and the public will we take pleasure in announcing the removal of Mr. J. M. Hale, formerly located at No. 29 Fifth avenue, now situated at No. 103 Smithfield street, (Howard Block). The progress of Mr. Hale in the music business has been steadily and rapid since his debut in this city. About four years ago he commenced business in the Opera House Music store with Mr. Hoffman, under the firm name of Hoffman & Hale, which was successfully carried on for two years. This firm was a perfect partnership about two years ago when Mr. Hale established another house at No. 29 Fifth avenue. At each of these locations the growth of the business increased here so rapidly that he found his store capacity was entirely inadequate for the accommodation of his trade, and in order to secure convenience, comfort, and architectural beauty. Most of the school buildings on the South Side are models of neatness and taste. In this case in the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh, and Allentown, but only in the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, and Mount Washington is there a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate properly all the pupils in the district. Buildings are greatly needed in the boroughs of Ormsby, Union, and St. Clair, and also in the second precinct of East Birmingham.

CONCLUSION.

The report continues with some excellent general suggestions to teachers in regard to giving instruction in the common branches of spelling, reading, arithmetic, etc., and concluded in these words:

During the last four years, every effort that I have made for the advancement of the Public School in the city has been freely seconded by the Board of Education and the teachers of the city. For this support and encouragement I tender my thanks.

AN UNMANAGEABLE CAR.

A Wylie Avenue Car Slides Down a Hill and Collides with Several Vehicles—No one Injured.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning lively scenes were witnessed on Wylie avenue, caused by car No. 3, on the Wylie avenue passenger railway, proceeding down the steep grade toward the Court House with reckless velocity. The rails were slippery, and the car could not be made them very slippery and caused the car to slide down the hill, although the brakes were applied in time. The car commenced to slide just before it reached Logan street, and although the horses attempted to check the car, they were unable to check its speed, and were pushed on rapidly down the hill. The velocity of the car increased constantly, and it quite became unmanageable. The worst could take place, as it was impossible for all the vehicles on the tracks to clear the way. Many fortunately were informed by the time the car encountered a wagon which only partially succeeded in getting out of danger. The wagon was thrown to a considerable distance and somewhat broken, while the horse attached to it was thrown down and considerably bruised. Further on a horse and cart were encountered, and both were upset, without serious consequences. Both the car and horses passed Tunnel and High streets, if struck the one horse wagon of Messrs. J. & J. Kelly, grocers, and completely demolished it, throwing the horse around promiscuously. The horse attached to it was thrown down, but not seriously injured. The car was thrown off the track and ran against a coal wagon, which prevented it from reaching the terminus, otherwise the car would have been run over the reach. The car horses were thrown down but escaped serious injuries.

The car contained a number of passengers, and during its rapid flight down the hill, the greatest consternation could be witnessed. Many were first to or five of the male passengers jumped off, but this was extremely hazardous. Those remaining from the passengers exhibited a great distance, but fortunately they all escaped injury, only one having received a few slight scratches. One lady, named Mrs. Jones, received the worst injuries. The driver of the car, John Castmore, stood at his post to the last, and by the final collision took place, he was thrown violently to the ground and received severe bruises. The accident was an exceedingly fortunate one, and it seems almost miraculous that no one was either killed or seriously injured.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Removal of J. M. Hale's Music House to Howard Block.

It is a matter of considerable interest to many of our friends to keep posted in regard to removals of our prominent business houses, and the public will we take pleasure in announcing the removal of Mr. J. M. Hale, formerly located at No. 29 Fifth avenue, now situated at No. 103 Smithfield street, (Howard Block). The progress of Mr. Hale in the music business has been steadily and rapid since his debut in this city. About four years ago he commenced business in the Opera House Music store with Mr. Hoffman, under the firm name of Hoffman & Hale, which was successfully carried on for two years. This firm was a perfect partnership about two years ago when Mr. Hale established another house at No. 29 Fifth avenue. At each of these locations the growth of the business increased here so rapidly that he found his store capacity was entirely inadequate for the accommodation of his trade, and in order to secure convenience, comfort, and architectural beauty. Most of the school buildings on the South Side are models of neatness and taste. In this case in the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh, and Allentown, but only in the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, and Mount Washington is there a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate properly all the pupils in the district. Buildings are greatly needed in the boroughs of Ormsby, Union, and St. Clair, and also in the second precinct of East Birmingham.

CONCLUSION.

The report continues with some excellent general suggestions to teachers in regard to giving instruction in the common branches of spelling, reading, arithmetic, etc., and concluded in these words:

During the last four years, every effort that I have made for the advancement of the Public School in the city has been freely seconded by the Board of Education and the teachers of the city. For this support and encouragement I tender my thanks.

AN UNMANAGEABLE CAR.

A Wylie Avenue Car Slides Down a Hill and Collides with Several Vehicles—No one Injured.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning lively scenes were witnessed on Wylie avenue, caused by car No. 3, on the Wylie avenue passenger railway, proceeding down the steep grade toward the Court House with reckless velocity. The rails were slippery, and the car could not be made them very slippery and caused the car to slide down the hill, although the brakes were applied in time. The car commenced to slide just before it reached Logan street, and although the horses attempted to check the car, they were unable to check its speed, and were pushed on rapidly down the hill. The velocity of the car increased constantly, and it quite became unmanageable. The worst could take place, as it was impossible for all the vehicles on the tracks to clear the way. Many fortunately were informed by the time the car encountered a wagon which only partially succeeded in getting out of danger. The wagon was thrown to a considerable distance and somewhat broken, while the horse attached to it was thrown down and considerably bruised. Further on a horse and cart were encountered, and both were upset, without serious consequences. Both the car and horses passed Tunnel and High streets, if struck the one horse wagon of Messrs. J. & J. Kelly, grocers, and completely demolished it, throwing the horse around promiscuously. The horse attached to it was thrown down, but not seriously injured. The car was thrown off the track and ran against a coal wagon, which prevented it from reaching the terminus, otherwise the car would have been run over the reach. The car horses were thrown down but escaped serious injuries.

The car contained a number of passengers, and during its rapid flight down the hill, the greatest consternation could be witnessed. Many were first to or five of the male passengers jumped off, but this was extremely hazardous. Those remaining from the passengers exhibited a great distance, but fortunately they all escaped injury, only one having received a few slight scratches. One lady, named Mrs. Jones, received the worst injuries. The driver of the car, John Castmore, stood at his post to the last, and by the final collision took place, he was thrown violently to the ground and received severe bruises. The accident was an exceedingly fortunate one, and it seems almost miraculous that no one was either killed or seriously injured.

THE COLONY MOVEMENT.

A Soldiers' and Citizens' Organization—Proposition to Consolidate.

A meeting of citizens, formerly soldiers, organized as a soldiers' and citizens' colony, was held last evening at the office of the City Clerk.

The meeting was called to order by John S. Murray, who stated that it was an adjourned meeting of citizens and soldiers held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' and Citizens' Colony, to locate in the West. He announced that at the meeting named, Mr. H. W. Harbaugh had been elected President.

On invitation Mr. Harbaugh took the chair, and Mr. Murray was appointed Secretary.

Col. Snodgrass asked if this was an adjourned meeting of Soldiers and Sailors, stating if meeting in this building.

He was answered that it was not; that this was an organization to form a colony of soldiers and citizens.

After some discussion, during which it appeared that there was a misunderstanding as to the meeting in the city's room, Col. Snodgrass, and several others belonging to the Soldiers and Sailors' organization, withdrew.

The business of the preceding meeting, mentioned by Mr. Murray, were read, as also constitution and by-laws adopted at that meeting.

Mr. Callow hoped that the two organizations would work together; he did not see a material difference in the constitutions. He did not feel like giving up the other organization.

Col. Snodgrass and Capt. Watt, of the other organization, having returned to the meeting, spoke in favor of a union of effort, but if seperate organizations be continued that there would be good feeling throughout.

Mr. Murray moved that a committee of five be appointed to report a similar committee from the other organization to which the constitutions of both be submitted for revision, the committee to report at a future joint meeting.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Murray, Hale and Van Voorhes were appointed.

By Invitation Capt. Hist, of Nebraska, addressed the meeting. He urged prompt action and said that the soldiers and sailors of Allegheny county were losing time. Homesteads were fast being picked up and most all of the best government lands would be taken. At the conclusion of the address of the gentleman the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of James D. Ross, of Erie county, proceedings were discontinued on the payment of costs.

In re S. W. Paine, bankrupt. Rule granted upon different creditors to show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted.

A petition was filed by Hopkins, Wright & Co., of Washington county, for adjudication in bankruptcy of Orth & Lyndrum, of Canonsburg. The usual order was made.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Peters vs. Watson, before reported, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

In the case of J. B. Ford & Co. vs. Eliza Ann Gearing and Charles Gering. The jury is out.

W. W. Johnson, for use of J. W. Johnson vs. Wm. McKinley & Sons. Action on a book account, on trial.

Judge Kirkpatrick is still hearing the case of Hays vs. Briges.

Common Pleas—Judges Collier.

The case of Sharp, Auger & Co. vs. J. Sharp McDonald, before, was submitted to the jury, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Louis Miller, charged on oath of an Italian named Gassaro, with the larceny of a keg of Mason & Hamlin organs, the jury is out.

In the case of James Dwyen, charged with maliciously abusing a horse belonging to Pat McNamee, the defendant was found guilty and required to pay the costs.

In the case of Louis Miller, charged on oath of an Italian named Gassaro, with the larceny of a keg of Mason & Hamlin organs, the jury is out.

In the case of James Dwyen, charged with maliciously abusing a horse belonging to Pat McNamee, the defendant was found guilty and required to pay the costs.

To-night in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made by John Coyle, Esq., in the case of James Nicholson and Walter M. Boyd, and reasons filed.

Gas Fixtures—Where to Get Them.

The conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. Welsh & Co., in this paper, will attract attention as stock also the splendid stock of gas fixtures now offered by the firm at their elegant rooms, No. 147 Wood street. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly are men of long experience in the business, and are prepared to fit up buildings of all kinds and to do jobbing in all its branch s.

They have on hand one of the largest and finest stocks of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., ever brought to this city, and also all other necessary gas fittings. This superb stock embraces the new styles of glass chandeliers for sitting rooms. Orders for fixtures or for gas fitting work to any extent will be promptly executed and satisfaction will be guaranteed. We can add to confidence recommend the firm to all our readers. Any one needing anything in their line should give them a call.

The Dean Literary Society

Of the Pittsburgh High School gave an entertainment last evening, which was a great success. The hall of the High School was filled to overflowing, and the programme was frequently and heartily applauded. The preparations for this event, while under the general direction of Prof. Bancroft, were entirely the work of the society, and the members are entitled to congratulation for the excellent manner in which they arranged and the admirable execution of it. The Dean Literary society is an honor to the institution, and many friends have reason to be proud of it. Everything went off nicely and to the satisfaction of every one.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A COMPANY of Duquesne Greys is to be formed on the South Side.

Mr. Cahalan, agent for Miss LeClerc, writes from Cincinnati that that lady will commence an engagement here in a few weeks.

ALDERMAN KORNIG yesterday committed three women for further hearing on charges of keeping a disorderly house on Congress street.

The type of the Telegraph Hoe press and the type for the new evening paper, the *Telegraph*, have been received, and is now being put in position in the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and passed upon a number of petitions for lamps in various parts of the city.

OF THURSDAY the fine span of bay horses owned by Dr. Cross ran away with a light spring wagon in Penn avenue, East Liberty, and succeeded in effectually demolishing the vehicle.

THE REV. G. A. ROBINSON will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church, in the hall of the Eighteenth ward Public School House, on to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

OFFICERS MCCLUSKEY arrested a young man yesterday, on the South Side, for peddling tinware without a license. He was taken before Deputy Mayor Gripping, etc., to show cause why he should not be fined $50, on paying which he was discharged.

THE work of grading Fifth avenue, preparatory to the paving of the same, was commenced yesterday by the laying of the curb, on the north side of the street, between Grant and Ross streets. Fourteenth day at a point near Craft avenue. Fourteenth ward. It is to be hoped that this great improvement will be pushed to speedy completion.

A BOY named George Hilsen, who had lost his way from home, was taken to Deputy Mayor Barker's office by Officer Stemler on Thursday evening. Officer Stemler on Thursday evening. He is about eight years of age, and says that his father is a blacksmith and lives on the South Side.

A FIRE occurred yesterday morning on Raccoon creek, line of the Pan Handle Railroad, resulting in considerable loss. A dwelling house and a grocery store, together with the goods contained in the latter, were destroyed. There was a partial insurance in the Continental Company of New York.

ALDERMAN THOMAS yesterday took an information for false pretenses from Edward Jones against Christian Jones. Jones alleged that he traded his horse and gave forty dollars additional to Christian, according to the agreement. This was resented as sound in every particular, but which proved to be false. A warrant was issued.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and artistic finish. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are always pleased to show and explain designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in all apparatus appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—the purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly tested with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Fine Clothing.

We are daily receiving from our Broadway house the new shapes and shades for men, youths, boys and children. Nutting, the fine clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

Patronize Home Institutions.

When we look back on the past few years and see the immense amount of property that has been swept from the face of the earth by the dread fire fiend, we can't help but wonder why it is that so many property owners do not insure. It is just as much absence of wonderment as why many others refuse to insure in companies in other parts of the country, even in the face of the many failures that have occurred in apparently solid concerns, to patronizing our home institutions. This is rather a singular matter, when it is so well known that our most prosperous companies exist than those of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, among which is conspicuously the Teutonia of Allegheny city. This company is in a very healthy condition, and pays losses promptly, and is as reliable as any of the large foreign companies. The office of the Teutonia is at No. 206 Ohio street.

Housekeepers

Will notice the card of Messrs. Wm. Kim & Sons in another column, to which we take pleasure in directing attention. It will be found that they keep on hand a large stock of kitchen furniture of all kinds, together with many other articles indispensable to the families. Their establishment is located at No. 118 Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue. Call and see their stock.

A Valuable Invention.

The most positive proof of the value of an invention is the length of time in which it is taken up and used by the masses. For builders, and persons desiring an improved sash cord on their window sash, we take pleasure in referring them to the Anderson Sash Balance, which is taking about 50,000 already adjusted. This valuable invention can be seen at and 115 A. Ross avenue, where the agent takes pleasure in showing it to visitors.

Nothing Can Excel

The fine stock of trunks, valises and traveling bags at Vogel & Graham's, Nos. 118 and 146 Wood street.

For Sale—Scale.

A platform scale for sinking in floor; weighing capacity 4,000 pounds. Will be sold at a bargain. Call and see it, at first floor, 231 Liberty st.

Fine Clothing.

We are daily receiving from our Broadway house the new shapes and shades for men, youths, boys and children. Nutting, the fine clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

Fine Clothing.

We are daily receiving from our Broadway house the new shapes and shades for men, youths, boys and children. Nutting, the fine clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. R. fitted & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for men's wear. Every attention will be paid to the workmanship of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

Albums.

If you want an album, don't forget that we have the largest and finest assortment to be found in this city. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Coughs—A Medicinal Preparation

In the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

T TU S S

Initial Papers.

We have initial paper from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per box.

Fashionable Clothing.

What is there that becomes a gentleman (outside of gentlemanly demeanor, of course,) more than a nice stylish fitting suit of well made clothing, out of the very best material? Some old woman might answer, a pair of boiled potatoes in their skins. But we say, no. The suits of fashionable clothing, made and made to order, by T. Scandrett & Co., No. 220 Liberty street, sign of the Bee Hive, takes the rag right off the bush. Their new spring cuts and the nice line of spring goods should be examined by all who wish to have a suit that will at the same time give them comfort and look genteel. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. have a wide spread reputation for always giving satisfaction, and their long experience in purchasing goods has taught them to buy nothing that they could not conscientiously recommend to their most particular customer. You can appreciate this fact better when you judge for yourself.

Fine Line of New Trunks,

Valises and travelling bags at Vogel & Graham's Nos. 118 and 146 Wood street.

Furniture for the Million

At D. W. Huntsman & Co.'s, Nos. 41 and 43, West Ohio street, Allegheny city, embracing all styles and varieties of parlor, chamber, office and hall furniture, at the most popular prices. The goods at this establishment are manufactured under the special direction of the firm, and can therefore be relied on as substantial. A large assortment of new style of ferries, plushes, mattress and tapestry is constantly on hand, both made up and in piece, to be made to order. Call and examine their goods.

Envelope Openers.

Call and get one of these useful little articles at Gildenfenny & Hess', No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Vogel & Graham.

Nos. 118 and 146 Wood street, have a nice line of